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(54) **Visible-ray polymerization initiator and visible-ray polymerizable composition**

Initiator für sichtbare Strahlung und mit sichtbarem Licht polymerisierbare Zusammensetzung

Initiateur pour rayonnement visible et composition polymérisable par la lumière visible

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 (Field of the Invention)

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel visible-ray polymerization initiator that is useful for the photo-resist materials, form plates for printing, holographic materials and, particularly, for dental materials.

10 (Description of the Prior Art)

[0002] A variety of photo-polymerization initiators have heretofore been proposed which are capable of generating radicals or ions upon irradiation with visible rays and are capable of polymerizing polymerizable unsaturated compounds or cyclic compounds.

15 [0003] Study has been forwarded extensively concerning a compound which undergoes decomposition upon absorbing visible rays to form a polymerizable active species, and a dye sensitization polymerization comprising a combination of a radical-generating source or an acid-generating source that does not absorb visible rays and a dye that absorbs visible rays, and such compounds have been used in practice. The former example can be represented by an acylphosphine oxide and an α -diketone compound, and the latter example can be represented by a visible-ray radical polymerization initiator composition comprising a squarylium sensitizer dye and an imidazole derivative disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 27436/1993, a visible-ray radical polymerization initiator composition comprising a combination of a squarylium dye and a halo-methyl substituted -s-triazine derivative disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 5002/1993, and a visible-ray radical polymerization initiator composition comprising a combination of a benzophenone group-containing peroxy ester and a pyrylium dye disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 76503/1985. However, these compositions still exhibit low sensitivity to the visible rays, and it has been desired to provide compounds that exhibit higher sensitivities.

20 [0004] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 143044/1987 and Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 111402/1989 disclose polymerization methods using a dye-borate complex as an initiator involving, however, a problem of low sensitivity. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication 329712/1994 discloses a polymerization initiator comprising a combination of a borate compound and an acidic compound that contains a photo acid generator. However, this polymerization initiator does not absorb visible rays, and no polymerization takes place upon irradiation with visible rays. Besides, the polymerization does not at all take place depending upon the photo acid generator that is selected.

25 [0005] US-A-4 950 581 discloses a photopolymerizable composition including an initiator comprising (a) a borate and (b) an organic dye having no counter anion; one of the four groups attached to the boron anion being an alkyl group.

30 [0006] Even in the field of dental materials, in recent years, polymerization relying upon the visible rays has been extensively used to substitute for ultraviolet rays from the standpoint of safety and operability. As the visible-ray polymerization initiator, there have usually been used aromatic ketones or α -diketones represented by camphorquinone and amines in combination leaving, however, a problem with regard to adhesiveness to the tooth substrate.

40 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0007] The object of the present invention is to provide a visible-ray polymerization initiator having sufficient degree of sensitivity for visible-rays, exhibiting excellent adhesiveness, particularly, to the tooth substrate, and featuring high safety.

45 [0008] Another object of the present invention is to provide an adhered structure by adhering a composite resin to the tooth substrate via an adhesive layer, featuring a sufficiently large hardness and adhesion strength.

[0009] The present inventors have forwarded keen study in an attempt to accomplish the above-mentioned objects, have discovered the fact that a composition comprising a particular sensitizing dye, a particular photo acid generator and a particular aryl borate, is useful as a novel visible-ray polymerization initiator for accomplishing the above-mentioned objects, and have thus arrived at the present invention.

50 [0010] That is, the present invention is concerned with a visible-ray polymerization initiator comprising:

(A) a coumarin dye;

55 (B) at least one photo acid generator selected from the group consisting of a halo-alkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative and a diphenyliodonium salt compound; and

(C) a tetraphenyl borate compound (which may be used alone or may be mixed with one or more other kinds of aryl borate compounds).

[0011] The invention is also concerned with a composition comprising a polymerizable monomer, comprising a (meth) acrylate monomer, and the initiator of the invention ; with a structure obtainable by adhering a composite resin to a tooth using said composition as an adhesive ; and the use of said composition as a dental adhesive.

[0012] The visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention is very highly sensitive to visible rays, and a visible-ray polymerizable composition which contains the above polymerization initiator can be used particularly favorably as an adhesive polymerizable composition for dental applications and exhibits excellent adhesiveness to the tooth substrate.

[0013] When the adhesive polymerizable composition is used as an adhesive for adhering a dental filling material called composite resin to the tooth substrate, adhesion strength must be large enough to overcome the internal stress that builds up upon the curing of the composite resin, i.e., to overcome the tensile stress that builds up on the interface between the composite resin and the tooth substrate. Otherwise, the composite resin may split off after extended periods of use under sever oral environmental conditions. Besides, a gap forms in the interface between the composite resin and the tooth substrate, and bacteria infiltrate therethrough to adversely affect the dental pulp.

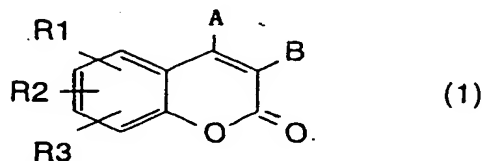
[0014] When the polymerizable composition containing a novel visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention is used as an adhesive, adhesion of the composite resin to the tooth substrate is strikingly improved compared with the visible-ray polymerization initiators that are usually used. Therefore, a sufficiently large adhesion strength is obtained with respect to the tooth substrate, e.g., to the dentin even without using a pre-treating agent for the teeth that has heretofore been used in the field of adhesive material for the dental use.

[0015] Adhesion force to the tooth substrate is impaired by, for example, oxygen, acid and water present in the interface. By using the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention, however, it is considered that a trivalent boron compound is formed at the time of starting the polymerization and is decomposed by oxygen on the interface of the tooth substrate to form polymerizable radicals. It is therefore presumed that the polymerization proceeds on the interface making it possible to obtain a large adhesion strength.

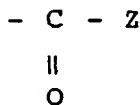
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[Dye Material (A)]

[0016] A typical example of the dye (A) of the present invention is a coumarin dye which is represented by the following formula (1),



wherein R1, R2, and R3 are each independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group, and a substituted or unsubstituted alkenylamino group, and herein at least two of the three groups R1, R2 and R3 may be bonded together to form a fused ring, A is a hydrogen atom, a cyano group or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, and B is a hydrogen atom, a heterocyclic group having 5 to 9 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a group represented by the following formula



wherein Z is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted 3'-coumarino group.

[0017] Concrete examples of the coumarin dye that can be favorably used include 3-thienoylcoumarin, 3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)coumarin, 3-benzoylcoumarin, 3-(4-cyanobenzoyl) coumarin, 3-thienoyl-7-methoxycoumarin, 7-methoxy-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)coumarin, 3-benzoyl-7-methoxycoumarin, 3-(4-cyanobenzoyl)-7-methoxycoumarin, 5,7-dimethoxy-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)coumarin, 3-benzoyl-5,7-dimethoxycoumarin, 3-(4-cyanobenzoyl)-5,7-dimethoxycoumarin,

3-acetyl-7-dimethylaminocoumarin, 7-diethylamino-3-thienoylcoumarin, 7-diethylamino-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)coumarin, 3-benzoyl-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 7-diethylamino-3-(4-cyanobenzoyl) coumarin, 7-diethylamino-3-(4-dimethylaminobenzoyl)coumarin, 3-cinnamoyl-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(p-diethylaminocinnamoyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-acetyl-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-carboxy-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(4-carboxybenzoyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3,3'-carbonylbiscoumarin, 3,3'-carbonylbis(7-diethylamino)coumarin, 2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1,1,7,7-tetramethyl-10-(benzothiazoyl)-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H,-[1]benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]quinolizine, 3,3'-carbonylbis(5,7-)dimethoxy-3,3'-biscoumarin, 3-(2'-benzimidazolyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(2'-benzoxazolyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(5'-phenylthiadiazoyl-2')-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(2'-benzothiazoyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3,3'-carbonylbis (4-cyano-7-diethylamino)coumarin, 4-fluoromethyl-7-aminocoumarin, 4-trifluoroethyl-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-phenyl-7-aminocoumarin, 3-phenyl-7-(2H-naphtho[1, 2d]triazol-2'yl)coumarin, 3-ethoxycarbonyl-5,6-benzocoumarin, 4-trifluoromethylpiperidino[3, 2-g]coumarin, 2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H,-[1]benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]quinolizine-11-on, 3-(2'-benzothiazoyl)-4-cyano-7-diethylaminocoumarin, and the like. Among them, particularly preferred coumarin dyes are those in which a dialkylamino group or an alicyclic amino group is substituted for a benzene ring in the coumarin compound, and a heterocyclic or ketocoumarino group is substituted for the third position, and exhibit particularly high sensitivity to visible rays of from 400 to 500 nm used in dental applications.

[0018] According to the present invention, in addition to the above-mentioned coumarin dye, there can be used a photo-sensitizing dye having a maximum absorption wavelength of from 350 to 800 nm in one kind or being combined with coumarin dye. Examples of the photosensitizing dye that can be favorably used include cyanine dye, merocyanine dye, thiazine dye, azine dye, acridine dye, xanthene dye, squarylium dye, pyrylium salt dye, and the like dye.

[0019] Other examples of the photo-sensitizing dye that can be favorably used in the present invention include as follows.

cyanine dye:

[0020]

monomethine cyanine dyes such as 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-thiacyanine iodide, 1,3,3,1',3',3'-hexamethyl-2,2'-indocyanine perchlorate, 1,3'-diethyl-2,2'-quinothiacyanine iodide, 1,3'-diethyl-2,2'-quino-selenacyanine iodide, 1,1'-diethyl-2,2'-quinocyanine iodide, 1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-quinocyanine iodide, 1,1'-diethyl-4,4'-quinocyanine iodide, and the like. trimethine cyanine dye such as 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-thiazolinocarbocyanine iodide, 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-oxacarbocyanine iodide, 3,3',9-triethyl-5,5'-diphenyl-2,2'-oxacarbocyanine iodide, 1,3,3,1',3',3'-hexamethyl-2,2'-thiacarbocyanine iodide, 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-thiacarbocyanine iodide, 3,3',9-triethyl-2,2'-(6,7,6',7'-dibenzo)thiacarbocyanine iodide, 1,1'-diethyl-2,4'-quinocarbocyanine iodide, and the like.

pentamethine cyanine dyes such as 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-oxadicalcarbocyanine iodide, 3,3'-diethyl-9,11-neopentylene-2,2'-thiadicalcarbocyanine iodide, 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-(4,5,4',5'-dibenzo)thiadicalcarbocyanine iodide and the like.

heptamethine cyanine dyes such as 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-oxatricarbocyanine iodide, 3,3'-diethyl-2,2'-thiatriccarbocyanine bromide, and the like.

merocyanine dye:

[0021] 3-ethyl-5-[2-(3-methyl-2-thiazolidinylidene)ethylidene]-2-thio-2,4-oxazolidinedione, 1,3-diethyl-5-[2-(3-ethyl-2-benzothiazolinylidene)ethylidene]-2-thiohydantoin, 3-carboxymethyl-5-[2-(3-ethyl-2-benzothiazolinylidene)ethylidene]rhodanine, 3-ethyl-5-[2-(3-ethyl-2-benzothiazolinylidene)ethylidene]rhodanine, 3-ethyl-5-[2-(3-ethyl-4-methyl-2-thiazolinylidene)ethylidene] rhodanine, and the like. thiazine dye or azine dye:

[0022] azine dye such as methylene blue and thionine chloride, and azine dye such as riboflavin, 1-amino-4-nitrophenazine, and the like.

acridine dye:

[0023] 1-aminoacridine, 9-(2'-hydroxystyryl)acridine, acridine orange, acridine yellow, and the like. xanthene dye:

[0024] Rhodamine, Fluoresceine, Rose Bengale, and the like.

squarylium dye:

[0025] internal salt of dihydro-3-[2-hydroxy-3-(5-isopropyl-3,8-dimethyl-1-azulenyl)-4-oxo-2-cyclobutene-1-ylidene]-7-isopropyl-1,4-dimethylazulenirium hydroxide, internal salt of {4-[3-[4-(N-ethyl-N-octadecylamino)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-2-hydroxy-4-oxo-2-cyclobutene-1-ylidene]-3-hydroxy-2,5-cyclohexadiene-1-ylidene}-N-ethyl-N-octadecylammonium hydroxide, and the like.

pyrylium dye:

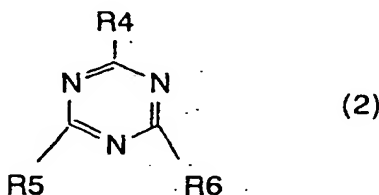
[0026] triphenylpyrilium perchlorate, 2,6-diphenyl-4-(4-methylphenyl)thiopyrylium perchlorate, 2,6-bis(4-methylphenyl)-4-(4-phenyl)thiopyrylium perchlorate, 2,4,6-triphenylthiopyrylium perchlorate, and the like.

[0027] The photo-sensitizing dye (A) may be used being suitably selected depending upon the wavelength and intensity of light used for the polymerization or upon the kind and amount of the photo acid generator of the component (B), and can be used in a single kind or being mixed in two or more kinds. The amount of addition may differ depending upon other components that are used in combination or the kind of the polymerizable monomer. Usually, however, the photosensitizing dye is added to the visible-ray polymerization initiator in an amount of from 0.00001 to 50% by weight and, preferably, from 0.00005 to 30% by weight. When the amount of addition is smaller than 0.00001% by weight, the sensitivity to the visible rays decreases drastically, which is not desirable. When the amount of addition is larger than 50% by weight, on the other hand, the cured product is colored, and light is all absorbed by the surface; i.e., curing is not deeply effected.

[Photo Acid Generator (B)]

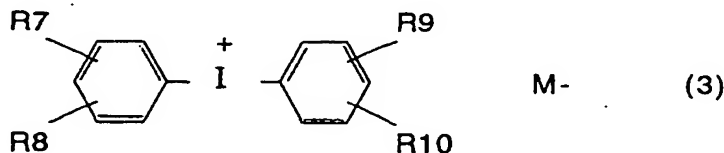
[0028] The photo acid generator (B) used for the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention forms a Brønsted acid or a Lewis acid upon irradiation with light.

[0029] A typical example of the photo acid generator (B) of the present invention is a halo-alkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative represented by the following formula (2).



wherein R4, R5 and R6 are each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, and a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group provided that at least one of R4, R5 and R6 is a halo-alkyl group.

[0030] Another typical example of the photo acid generator (B) of the present invention is a diphenyliodonium salt compound represented by the following formula (3).



wherein R7, R8, R9 and R10 are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group, an alkenyl group and an alkoxy group, and M- is a hydrohalogenic acid ion or a Lewis acid ion.

[0031] The halogen atom of the halo-alkyl group in the above-mentioned general formula (2) will preferably be chlorine, bromine or iodine. Usually, however, use is made of a compound having a trichloromethyl group for which three chlorine atoms are substituted.

[0032] Concrete examples of the halo-alkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative include 2,4,6-tris (trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2,4,6-tris (tribromomethyl)-s-triazine, 2-methyl-4,6-bis (trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, -triazine, 2-methyl-4,6-bis (tribromomethyl)-s-triazine, 2-phenyl-4,6-bis (trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, -triazine, 2-(p-methylthiophenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-chlorophenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-bromophenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-tolyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-n-propyl-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(α, α, β-trichloroethyl)-4,6-bis (trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-styryl-4,6-bis (trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-methoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(o-methoxystyryl)-4,6-bis

(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(p-butoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(3,4-dimethoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, 2-(3,4,5-trimethoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-s-triazine, etc.

[0033] Concrete examples of the diphenyliodonium salt compound represented by the general formula (3) include chloride, bromide, tetrafluoroborate, hexafluorophosphate, hexafluoroarsenate, hexafluoroantimonate and trifluoromethane sulfonate of diphenyliodonium, bis(p-chlorophenyl)iodonium, ditolyliodonium, bis(p-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium, bis(m-nitrophenyl)iodonium, p-tert-butylphenyl phenyliodonium, methoxyphenyl phenyliodonium, p-octyloxyphenyl phenyliodonium, and the like. From the standpoint of solubility of the compound, in particular, it is desired to use tetrafluoroborate, hexafluorophosphate, hexafluoroarsenate, hexafluoroantimonate and trifluoromethane sulfonate.

[0034] The photo acid generator which is the component (B) used in the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned photo acid generators only but may be any known compound without any limitation provided it forms a Brønsted acid or a Lewis acid upon irradiation with light, and is decomposed by the photo-sensitizing dye which is the component (A) of the present invention upon irradiation with visible rays to generate an acid.

[0035] Examples of the photo acid generator in addition to the above-mentioned examples include sulfonium salt compound, sulfonic ester compound, disulfone compound and diazonium salt compound.

[0036] Other concrete examples of the photo acid generator that can be favorably used in the present invention include sulfonium salt compounds such as triphenylsulfonium tetrafluoroborate, triphenylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate, triphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, triphenylsulfonium trifluoromethane sulfonate, p-methoxyphenyl diphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, p-methoxyphenyldiphenylsulfonium trifluoromethane sulfonate, p-toluenediphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate, p-toluenediphenylsulfonium trifluoromethane sulfonate, mesitylene diphenylsulfonium trifluoromethane sulfonate, p-(t-butyl)phenyldiphenylsulfonium trifluoromethane sulfonate, and the like.

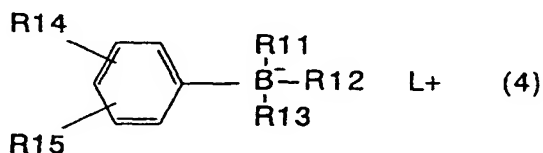
[0037] Concrete examples of the sulfonic ester compound include benzoin tosylate, α -methylolbenzoin tosylate, pyrogallol trimesylate, and the like.

[0038] Concrete examples of the disulfone compound include diphenyl disulfone, di(p-tolyl)disulfone, and the like, and concrete examples of the diazonium salt compound include sodium naphthoquinone(1,2)diazide(2)-4-sulfonate, sodium naphthoquinone(1,2)diazide(2)-5-sulfonate, tosyl naphthoquinone(1,2)diazide(2)-5-sulfonate, and the like.

[0039] The above-mentioned photo acid generators may be used in a single kind or being mixed together in two or more kinds. The amount of addition to the visible-ray polymerization initiator is preferably from 0.005 to 95% by weight and, more preferably, from 0.01 to 90% by weight. When the amount of addition is smaller than 0.005% by weight, the polymerization proceeds little. When the amount of addition exceeds 90% by weight, on the other hand, properties of the cured product are deteriorated, e.g., weatherability and hardness of the cured product are deteriorated.

[0040] As for the combination of the photo-sensitizing dye which is the component (A) and the photo acid generator which is the component (B) of the present invention, the combination of a coumarin dye as the component (A) and a trihalo-alkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative or a diphenyliodonium salt compound as the component (B), induces highly efficiently energy transfer to effectively promote the decomposition of the tetraphenyl borate compound which is the component (C).

[0041] A typical example of the aryl borate compound that may be used as at least part of component (C) of the present invention is represented by the following formula (4),



wherein R11, R12 and R13 are each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, and a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, R14 and R15 are each independently selected from a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, and a nitro group, and L⁺ is a metal ion or an organic base ion.

[0042] In the above-mentioned formula (4), the organic base ion L⁺ may be a quaternary ammonium ion, a quaternary pyridinium ion, a quaternary quinolinium ion, a phosphonium ion, or the like ion.

[0043] The aryl borate compound without at all containing boron-aryl bond has very poor preservation stability and easily undergoes decomposition upon reacting with oxygen in the air, which is not desirable.

[0044] The aryl borate compound that can be favorably used in the invention has an aryl group in a molecule.

[0045] Examples of the aryl borate compound having one aryl group in a molecule include sodium salt, lithium salt,

potassium salt, magnesium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium salt, tetramethyl ammonium salt, tetraethyl ammonium salt, methyl pyridinium salt, ethyl pyridinium salt, butyl pyridinium salt, methyl quinolinium salt, ethyl quinolinium salt and butyl quinolinium salt of trialkylphenylboron, trialkyl(p-chlorophenyl)boron, trialkyl(p-fluorophenyl)boron, trialkyl(3,5-bistrifluoromethyl)phenylboron, trialkyl[3,5-bis (1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-methoxy-2-propyl)phenyl]boron, trialkyl

(p-nitrophenyl)boron, trialkyl(m-nitrophenyl)boron, trialkyl(p-butylphenyl)boron, trialkyl(m-butylphenyl)boron, trialkyl(m-butyloxyphenyl)boron, trialkyl(m-octyloxyphenyl)boron and trialkyl(p-octyloxyphenyl)boron (alkyl group is n-butyl group, n-octyl group, n-dodecyl group, etc.).

[0046] Examples of the aryl borate compound having two aryl groups in one molecule include sodium salt, lithium salt, potassium salt, magnesium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium salt, tetramethyl ammonium salt, tetraethyl ammonium salt, methyl pyridinium salt, ethyl pyridinium salt, butyl pyridinium salt, methyl quinolinium salt, ethyl quinolinium salt and butyl quinolinium salt of dialkyldiphenylboron, dialkyldi(p-chlorophenyl)boron, dialkyldi(p-fluorophenyl)boron, dialkyldi(3,5-bistrifluoromethyl)phenylboron, dialkyldi[3,5-bis(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-methoxy-2-propyl)phenyl]boron, dialkyldi(p-nitrophenyl)boron, dialkyldi(m-nitrophenyl)boron, dialkyldi(p-butylphenyl)boron, dialkyldi(m-butylphenyl)boron, dialkyldi(m-butyloxyphenyl)boron, dialkyldi(m-octyloxyphenyl)boron, and dialkyldi(p-octyloxyphenyl)boron (alkyl group is as defined above).

[0047] Examples of the aryl borate compound having three aryl groups in one molecule include sodium salt, lithium salt, potassium salt, magnesium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium salt, tetramethyl ammonium salt, tetraethyl ammonium salt, methyl pyridinium salt, ethyl pyridinium salt, butyl pyridinium salt, methyl quinolinium salt, ethyl quinolinium salt and butyl quinolinium salt of monoalkyltriphenylboron, monoalkyltri(p-chlorophenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(p-fluorophenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(3,5-bistrifluoromethyl)phenylboron, monoalkyltri[3,5-bis(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-methoxy-2-propyl)phenyl]boron, monoalkyltri(p-nitrophenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(m-nitrophenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(p-butylphenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(m-butylphenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(m-butyloxyphenyl)boron, monoalkyltri(m-octyloxyphenyl)boron, and monoalkyltri(p-octyloxyphenyl)boron (alkyl group is as defined above).

[0048] Examples of the aryl borate compound having four aryl groups in one molecule include sodium salt, lithium salt, potassium salt, magnesium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium salt, tetramethyl ammonium salt, tetraethyl ammonium salt, methyl pyridinium salt, ethyl pyridinium salt, butyl pyridinium salt, methyl quinolinium salt, ethyl quinolinium salt and butyl quinolinium salt of tetraphenylboron, tetrakis(p-fluorophenyl)boron, tetrakis(p-chlorophenyl)boron, tetrakis(3,5-bistrifluoromethyl)phenylboron, tetrakis[3,5-bis(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-methoxy-2-propyl)phenyl]boron, tetrakis(p-nitrophenyl)boron, tetrakis(m-nitrophenyl)boron, tetrakis(p-butylphenyl)boron, tetrakis(m-butylphenyl)boron, tetrakis(m-butyloxyphenyl)boron, tetrakis(m-octyloxyphenyl)boron, tetrakis(p-octyloxyphenyl)boron, (p-fluorophenyl)triphenylboron, (3,5-bistrifluoromethyl)phenyltriphenylboron, (p-nitrophenyl)triphenylboron, (m-butyloxyphenyl)triphenylboron, (p-butyloxyphenyl)triphenylboron, (m-octyloxyphenyl)triphenylboron and (p-octyloxyphenyl)triphenylboron (alkyl group is as defined above).

[0049] The aryl borate compounds may be used in a single kind or being mixed together in two or more kinds.

[0050] To use the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention in the presence of an acidic group-containing monomer, tetraphenyl borate compound is used in order to prevent the aryl borate compound from being quickly decomposed with acid.

[0051] The amount of the tetraphenyl (and optionally other) borate compound to be blended is determined depending upon the kind and amount of the polymerizable monomer and the amounts of other components. Usually, however, the aryl borate compound is added to the visible-ray polymerization initiator in an amount of from 0.01% by weight to 95% by weight and, preferably, from 0.05% by weight to 90% by weight. When the amount of addition is smaller than 0.01% by weight, the polymerization does not proceed. When the amount of addition is larger than 95% by weight on the other hand, properties of the polymer are deteriorated, i.e., hardness of the cured product decreases, which is not desirable.

[0052] The components (A), (B) and (C) in the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention are essential components. The above-mentioned components can be used in kinds and amounts within ranges as described above. When used for the polymerization initiator for dental applications, in particular, it is desired that the kinds and amounts of the three components are such that the component (A) which is a coumarin dye having a maximum absorption wavelength of from 400 to 500 nm is added in an amount of from 0.00005% by weight to 30% by weight, the component (B) which is a photo acid generator of the type of trichloromethyl triazine having two or three trichloromethyl groups or of the type of diphenyliodonium salt having, as pair anions, tetrafluoroborate, hexafluorophosphate, hexafluoroantimonate or trifluoromethane sulfonate ions, is added in an amount of from 0.05 to 80% by weight, and the component (C) which comprises a tetraphenyl borate compound which is not substituted or is substituted with an alkoxy group at the m-position of the aryl group, or with fluorine or a trifluoromethyl group, is added in an amount of from 0.05 to 90% by weight.

[0053] When the visible-ray polymerization initiator comprises the components (B) and (C) only without the component (A), i.e., without the photo-sensitizing dye (A), no polymerization takes place upon irradiation with visible rays since no ray is absorbed over a wavelength region of visible rays. When the visible-ray polymerization initiator com-

prises the components (A) and (B) only or the components (A) and (C) only, furthermore, sufficiently high sensitivity is not obtained, irradiation must be continued for extended periods of time to accomplish the curing and, besides, the cured polymer fails to exhibit sufficient degree of hardness.

[0054] The mechanism for starting the polymerization of the visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention has not yet been clarified but is considered to be as described below. That is, the photosensitizing dye which is the component (A) absorbs energy of visible rays and is excited from the ground state to the excited state, which is a cause of energy transfer to the photo acid generator which is the component (B). Due to this energy, the photo acid generator decomposes giving rise to the formation of active acid excited with light. It is then considered that the acid decomposes the tetraphenyl borate compound which is the component (C) to form a trivalent boron compound. The trivalent boron compound easily reacts with oxygen in the system and forms a polymerizable radical species causing the polymerizable monomer to polymerize.

[0055] As described above, therefore, the polymerization does not often proceed by a combination of a photo acid generator and a dye which is not capable of efficient energy transfer. With only an acid, such as hydrochloric acid and an acidic group-containing monomer, furthermore, activity is not sufficient and the polymerization does not proceed to a sufficient degree.

[0056] The visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention can be used in combination with known polymerization initiators which have been used for thermal polymerization, for ultraviolet rays or for visible rays. There is no limitation on the other polymerization initiators. As the thermal polymerization initiator, there can be exemplified peroxides such as benzoyl peroxide, p-chlorobenzoyl peroxide, tert-butylperoxy-2-ethyl hexanoate, tert-butyl peroxydicarbonate and diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, as well as azo compounds such as azobisisobutyronitrile and the like.

[0057] As the ultraviolet-ray or visible-ray polymerization initiator, there can be exemplified a-diketones such as diacetyl, acetylbenzoyl, benzyl, 2,3-pentadion, 2,3-octadion, 4,4'-dimethoxybenzyl, 4,4'-oxybenzyl, camphorquinone, 9,10-phenanthrenequinone and acenaphthenequinone; benzoinalkyl ethers such as benzoinmethyl ether, benzoinethyl ether, and benzoinpropyl ether; thioxanthone derivatives such as 2,4-diethoxythioxanthone, 2-chlorothioxanthone, and methylthioxanthone; benzophenone derivatives such as benzophenone, p,p'-dimethylaminobenzophenone, and p,p'-methoxybenzophenone; and acylphosphine oxide derivatives such as 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide, and bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-2,4,4-trimethylpentylphosphine oxide.

[0058] Particularly preferred examples are photo-polymerization initiators of a-diketones or the acylphosphine oxide type. Among them, camphorquinone, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide, and bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-2,4,4-trimethylpentylphosphine oxide are preferred.

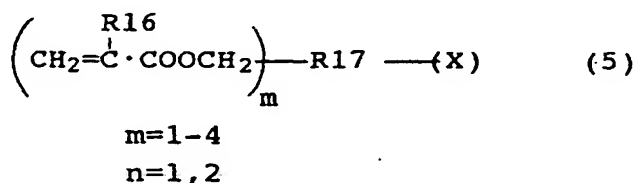
[0059] The above-mentioned polymerization initiators are used not only in one kind but also in a combination of plural kinds, as required.

[0060] It is desired that other polymerization initiators are added in an amount of from 0 to 200 parts by weight and, preferably, from 0 to 150 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total of the components (A), (B) and (C).

[0061] The visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention is useful when it is added to the polymerizable monomer and is irradiated with visible rays. In particular, a polymerizable composition for dental use exhibiting favorable adhesiveness to the tooth substrate is obtained when it is used in combination with a (meth)acrylate monomer which contains not smaller than 5 % by weight of an acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer as a polymerizable monomer.

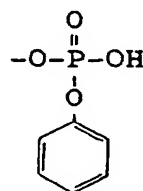
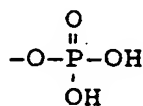
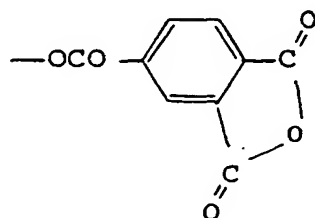
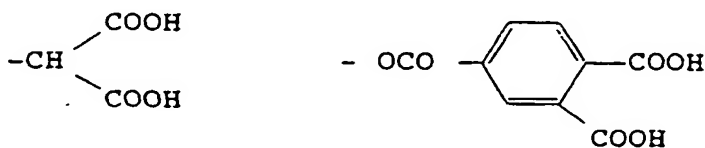
[0062] Any known acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer and (meth)acrylate monomer can be used without any particular limitation.

[0063] Any known acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer that has generally been favorably used can be used without any particular limitation provided it has an acidic group such as carboxylic acid group or an anhydride thereof or a phosphoric acid group in the molecules thereof. A typical acid-group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer is represented by the following general formula (5),

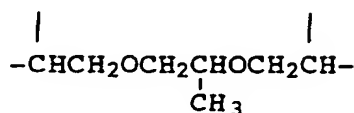
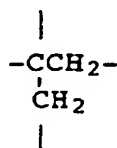
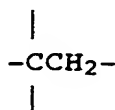
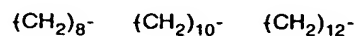
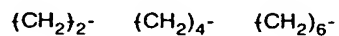


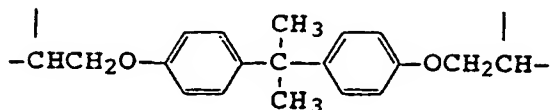
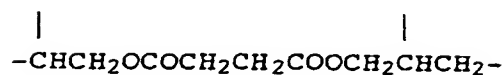
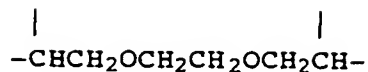
wherein R16 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R17 is a divalent to hexavalent organic residue with 1 to 20 carbon atoms which may have an ether bond and/or an ester bond, and X is a carboxyl group, an anhydrous carboxyl group, a phosphoric acid group, or a group including a phosphoric ester group.

[0064] In the above-mentioned general formula (5), X is a carboxylic acid group, an anhydrous carboxylic acid group, a phosphoric acid group, or a group containing a phosphoric ester group. Though there is no particular limitation in the structure, the following are preferred structures.

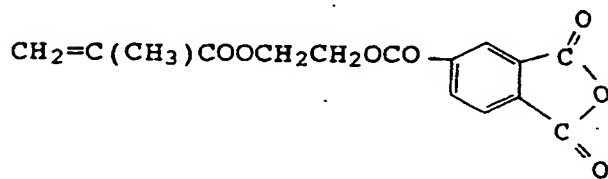
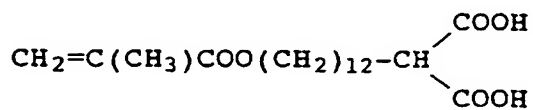
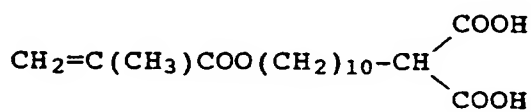
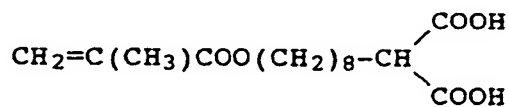


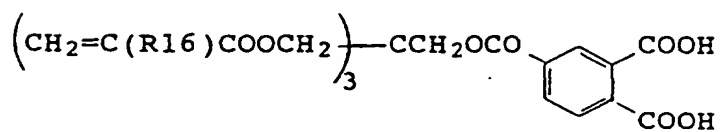
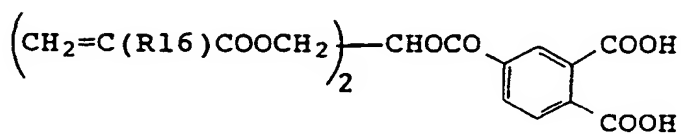
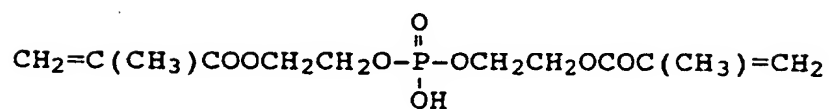
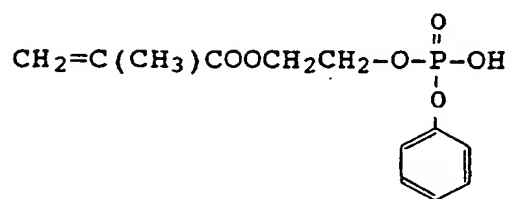
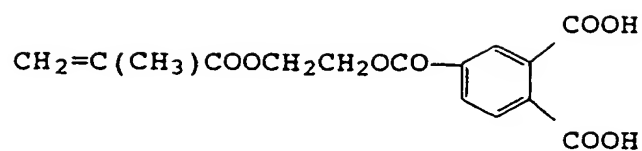
[0065] In the above-mentioned general formula (5), R17 is a divalent to hexavalent organic residue with 1 to 20 carbon atoms having a known ether bond and/or an ester bond, and there is no particular limitation on the structure thereof. Its concrete examples are as follows:





[0066] Preferred examples of the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer represented by the above-mentioned general formula (5) are as follows:







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wherein R16 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.

[0067] When the visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention is used for dental applications, it is particularly desired to use the one having a carboxyl group and a phosphoric acid group among the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomers concretely exemplified above from the standpoint of adhesiveness to the tooth substrate.

[0068] According to the present invention, it is essential that the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer is blended in an amount of not smaller than 5 parts by weight and, preferably, in an amount of from 10 parts by weight to 80 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole (meth)acrylate monomer from the standpoint of adhesiveness to the tooth substrate.

[0069] As the other (meth)acrylate monomer used in the present invention, any known compound may be used without any particular limitation. Preferred examples of the (meth)acrylate monomer include mono(meth)acrylate monomers such as methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, glycidyl(meth)acrylate, 2-cyanomethyl(meth)acrylate, benzyl(meth)acrylate, polyethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, allyl(meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, glycidyl(meth)acrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, and glycerylmono(meth)acrylate; and polyfunctional (meth)acrylate monomers such as ethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, triethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, nonaethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, propylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, dipropylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, 2,2'-bis[4-(meth)acryloyloxyethoxyphenyl]propane, 2,2'-bis[4-(meth)acryloyloxyethoxyethoxyethoxyphenyl]propane, 2,2'-bis[4-(meth)acryloyloxyethoxyethoxyethoxyethoxyethoxyethoxyethoxyethoxy-phenyl]propane, 2,2'-bis[4-[3-(meth)acryloyloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy]phenyl]propane, 1,4-butanediol di(meth)acrylate, 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropanetri(meth)acrylate, urethane (meth)acrylate, and epoxy(meth)acrylate. These (meth)acrylate monomers may be used in a single kind or being mixed together in two or more kinds.

[0070] In polymerizing a visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention, other polymerizable monomers than the above-mentioned (meth)acrylate monomer are often mixed and polymerized to facilitate the polymerization of the composition, to adjust the viscosity and to adjust other physical properties. Examples of these polymerizable monomers include fumaric ester compounds such as monomethyl fumarate, diethyl fumarate and diphenyl fumarate; styrene or α -methylstyrene derivatives such as styrene, divinylbenzene, α -methylstyrene and α -methylstyrene dimer; and allyl compounds such as diallyl phthalate, diallyl terephthalate, diallyl carbonate and allyl diglycol carbonate, and the like. These other polymerizable monomers may be used alone or in a combination of two or more kinds.

[0071] In the present invention which uses a photo acid generator, furthermore, it is also allowable to use in combination a compound capable of initiating the polymerization with acid, i.e., to use other cationic-polymerizable monomers. Preferred examples of the cationic-polymerizable monomers include epoxy compounds such as diglycerolpolyglycidyl ether, pentaerythritolpolyglycidyl ether, 1,4-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxyperfluoroisopropyl)cyclohexane, sorbitolpolyglycidyl ether, trimethylolpropanepolyglycidyl ether, resorcindiglycidyl ether, 1,6-hexanedioldiglycidyl ether, polyethylene glycoldiglycidyl ether, phenylglycidyl ether, p-tert-butylphenylglycidyl ether, diglycidyl adipic ether, o-diglycidyl phthalic ether, dibromophenylglycidyl ether, 1,2,7,8-diepoxyoctane, 4,4'-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxyperfluoroisopropyl)diphenyl ether, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3',4'-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate, 3,4-epoxycyclohexyloxylane, and ethylene glycol-bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate); and vinyl ether compounds such as vinyl-2-chloroethyl ether, vinyl-n-butyl ether, triethylene glycol divinyl ether, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol divinyl ether, trimethylethane trivinyl ether, and vinylglycidyl ether. These compounds may be used alone or in a combination of two or more kinds.

[0072] These other polymerizable monomers may be blended in amounts that vary depending upon the object but are preferably used in amounts of from 0 to 200 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the above-mentioned (meth)acrylate monomer.

[0073] According to the present invention, the visible-ray polymerization initiator is added to the visible-ray polymerizable composition in an amount of from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight and, preferably, from 0.05 to 5 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole polymerizable monomers in the composition. When the amount of the visible-ray polymerization initiator is smaller than 0.01 part by weight, the polymerization does not proceed sufficiently. When its amount exceeds 10 parts by weight, on the other hand, properties such as hardness and weatherability of the cured product decrease, which is not desirable.

[0074] Addition of water is effective for using the visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention as an adhesive for adhering a composite resin to the tooth substrate. Addition of water promotes the decalcification of hydroxyapatite in the tooth substrate making it possible to further increase the adhesive force. The amount of addition is suitably determined depending upon the kind of the composition and the kind of the polymerization initiator. Usually, however, water is added in an amount of from 2 to 30 parts by weight and, preferably, from 4 to 25 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the polymerizable composition. When the amount of water is smaller than the above-mentioned range, the effect of decalcification is small. When the amount of water exceeds the above-mentioned range, on the other hand, the strength of the cured product decreases greatly.

[0075] According to the present invention, a cation-deliverable filler may be added to the visible-ray polymerizable composition in order to increase the strength of the cured product.

[0076] A widely known cation-deliverable filler can be used for the present invention without any limitation. A preferred cation-deliverable filler is the one which when it is immersed in an amount of one gram in 50 ml of an acrylic acid aqueous solution having a pH of 2.2 maintained at a temperature of 37°C for 24 hours, polyvalent metal ions are eluted in amounts of from 2 mgeq/g to 60 mgeq/g. More preferably, the polyvalent metal ions should be eluted in amounts of from 5 mgeq/g to 30 mgeq/g. When the polyvalent metal ions are eluted in amounts of from 2 mgeq/g to 60 mgeq/g, the filler that does not dissolve exists in suitable amounts contributing to increasing the strength of the cured product. Here, polyvalent metal ions are those metal ions having a valency of two or more and are capable being bonded to acidic groups of the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylic monomer. Representative examples are metal ions such as of calcium, strontium, barium, aluminum, zinc and lanthanide.

[0077] Though there is no particular limitation, preferred examples of the cation-deliverable filler include hydroxides such as calcium hydroxide and strontium hydroxide, and oxides such as zinc oxide, silicate glass and fluoroaluminosilicate glass. Among them, the fluoroaluminosilicate glass is most desired from the standpoint of not causing the cured product to be colored.

[0078] The fluoroaluminosilicate glass may be the widely known one that has been used as a dental cement such as glass ionomer cement. The widely known fluoroaluminosilicate glass has a composition, in terms of percent by ionic weight, of 10 to 33 of silicon, 4 to 30 of aluminum, 5 to 36 of alkaline earth metal, 0 to 10 of alkali metal, 0.2 to 16 of phosphorus, 2 to 40 of fluorine, and the residue of oxygen. More preferably, the fluoroaluminosilicate glass has a composition of 15 to 25 of silicon, 7 to 20 of aluminum, 8 to 28 of alkaline earth metal, 0 to 10 alkali metal, 0.5 to 8 of phosphorus, 4 to 40 of fluorine, and the residue of oxygen. It is desired that part or whole of the alkaline earth metal is magnesium, strontium or barium. In particular, strontium is often used to impart X-ray blocking property and large strength to the cured product. In general, furthermore, the alkali metal is in most cases sodium, and it is desired that part or whole of it is substituted by lithium or potassium. As required, furthermore, aluminum may be partly substituted by titanium, yttrium, zirconium, hafnium, tantalum or lanthanum. As required, furthermore, the above-mentioned components may be substituted by other components as far as they do not seriously damage the properties of the obtained cured product.

[0079] Though there is no particular limitation in the amount of the cation-deliverable filler used in the present invention, it is desired that the cation-deliverable filler is used in an amount of from 3 to 30 parts by weight and, preferably, from 5 to 25 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole monomers that are used. When the amount of the cation-deliverable filler lies within the above-mentioned range, it becomes easy to uniformly disperse the cation-deliverable filler in the polymerizable composition.

[0080] There is no particular limitation in the shape of the cation-deliverable filler that is used in the present invention; i.e., the cation-deliverable filler may be in the form of pulverized particles obtained by ordinary pulverizing or in the form of spherical particles. As required, furthermore, plate-like or fibrous particles may be mixed thereto.

[0081] The cation-deliverable filler has a particle diameter of usually not larger than 50 μm and, preferably, not larger than 20 μm though there is no particular limitation.

[0082] Moreover, an organic solvent, a filler and a viscosity-imparting agent may be added to the composition of the present invention in such amounts that will not impair the properties of the composition. Examples of the organic solvent include hexane, heptane, octane, toluene, dichloromethane, chloroform, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, pentanone, hexanone, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate and dimethyl sulfoxide. Examples of the filler include inorganic fillers such as glasses, silicon oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, aluminum oxide, silicon-zirconium composite oxide, silicon-titanium composite oxide, barium sulfate and calcium carbonate; organic fillers such as polymethyl methacrylate, polyethyl methacrylate, polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene; as well as inorganic-organic composite fillers. Examples of the viscosity-imparting agent include polymer compounds such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carboxymethyl cellulose and polyvinyl alcohol, as well as highly dispersing silica.

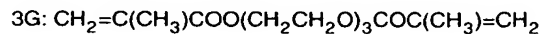
[0083] In carrying out the polymerization, furthermore, there may be selectively used a variety of additives such as filler, ultraviolet-ray absorbing agent, dye, antistatic agent, pigment, perfume, etc. as required.

[0084] When the visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention is to be polymerized and cured, there can be used a source of visible rays such as carbon arc, xenon lamp metal halide lamp, tungsten lamp, fluorescent lamp, sunlight, helium-cadmium laser or argon laser without any limitation. The irradiation time varies depending upon the wavelength and intensity of the source of light, shape and material of the polymer, and should, hence, be determined in advance by conducting preliminary experiment.

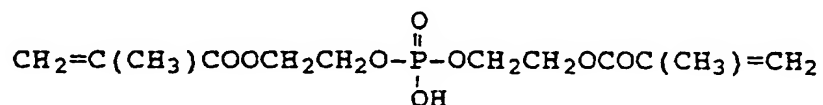
[0085] In the visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention, all of the components are finally mixed together. In order to prevent degradation during the preservation, however, the composition, as required, may be stored being divided into two packages that remain stable. Generally, for instance, the visible-ray polymerizable composition is stored being divided into a package (A) of the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer, part of the (meth) acrylate monomer, the photo-sensitizing dye and the photo acid generator, and a package (B) of the aryl borate compound and part of the (meth)acrylate monomer.

EXAMPLES

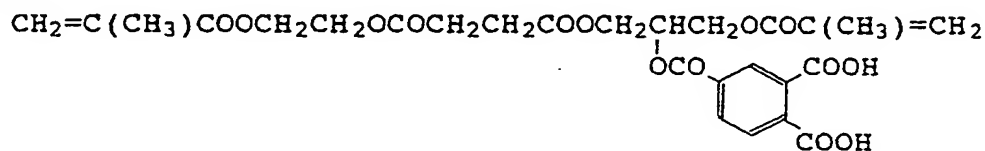
[0086] The invention will now be concretely described by way of Examples to which only, however, the invention is in no way limited. The compounds used in the specification and Examples, and their abbreviations are described below.



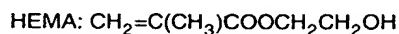
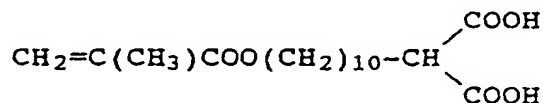
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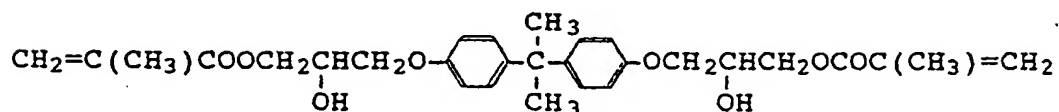
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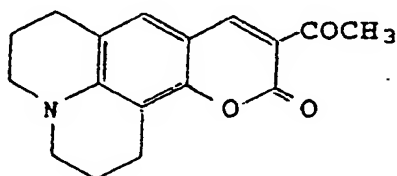
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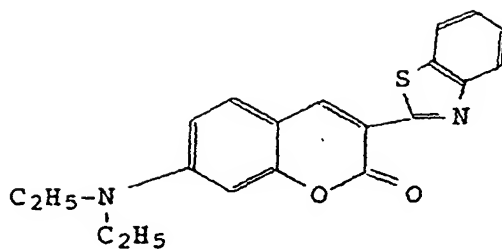
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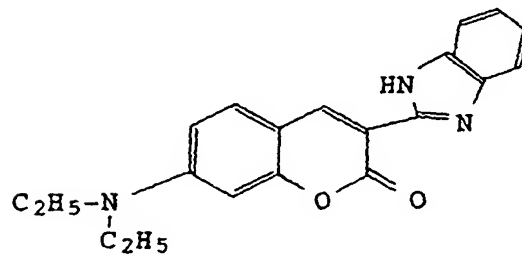
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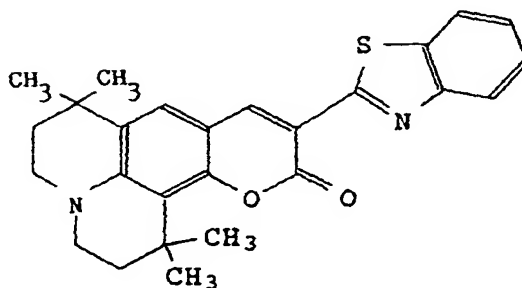
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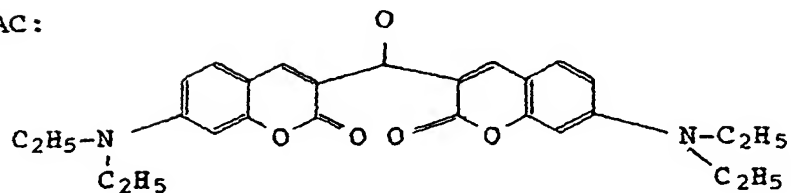
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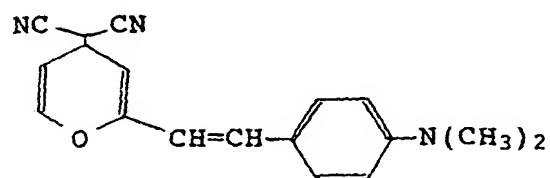
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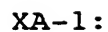
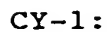
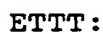


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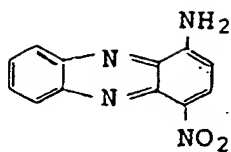


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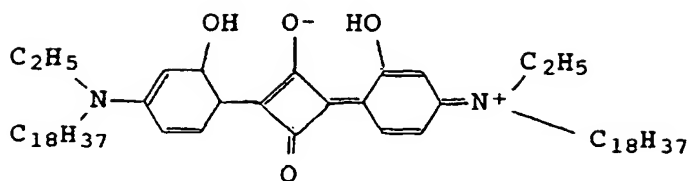




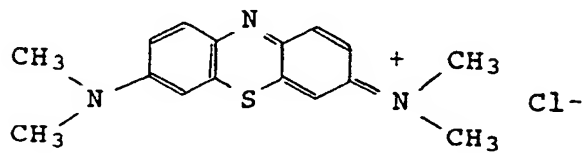
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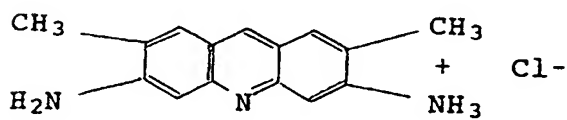
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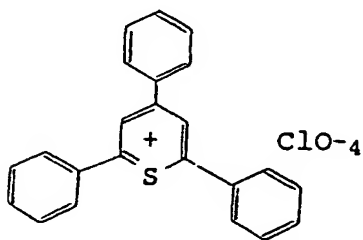
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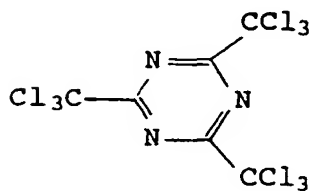
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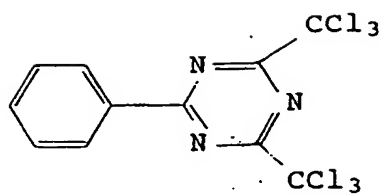
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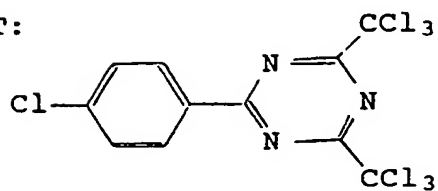
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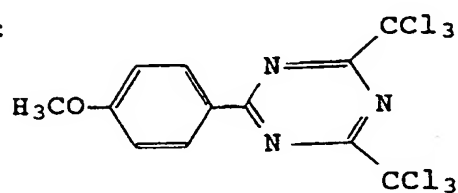
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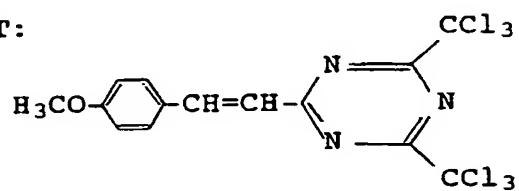
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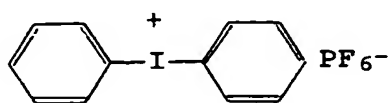
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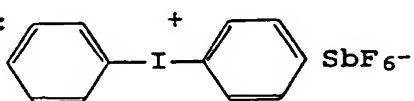
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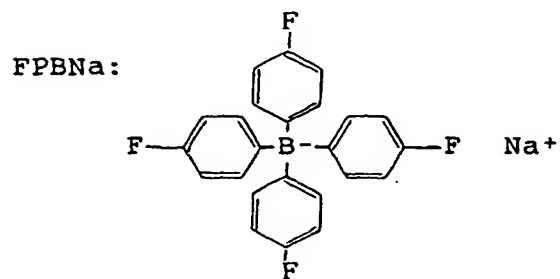
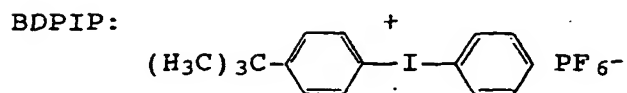
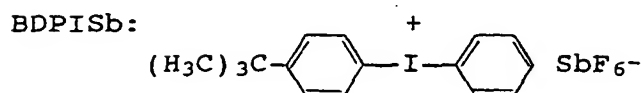
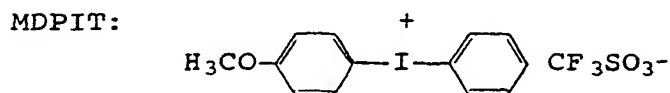
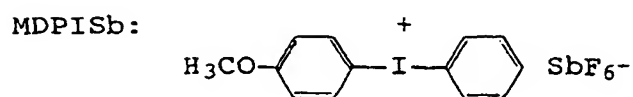
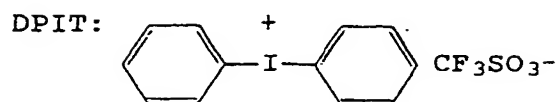
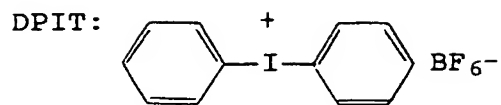


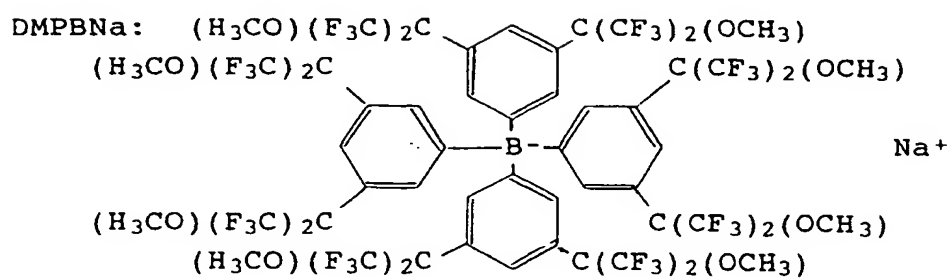
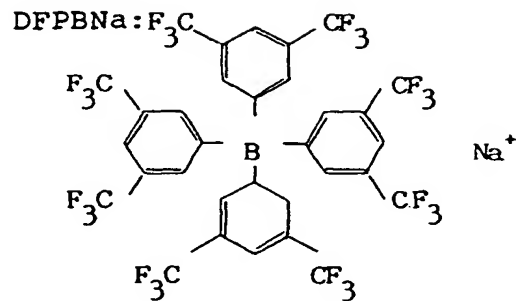
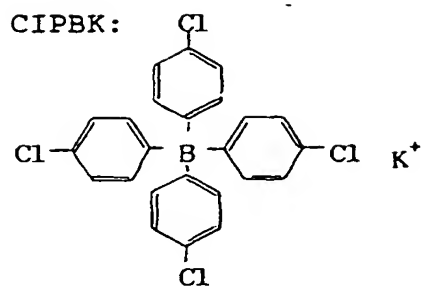
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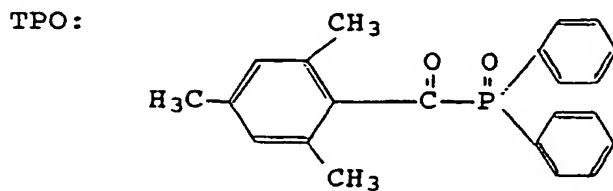
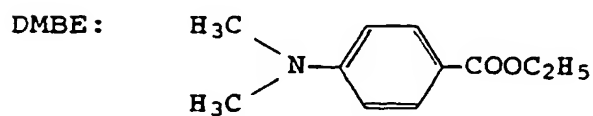
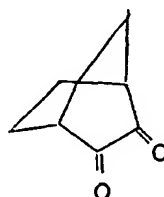
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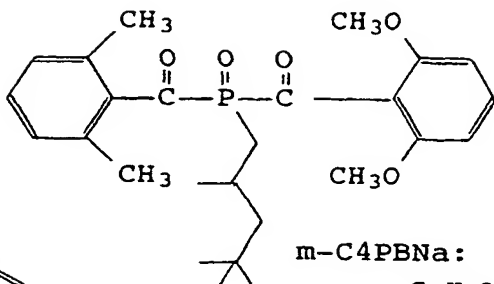




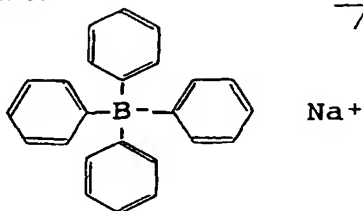
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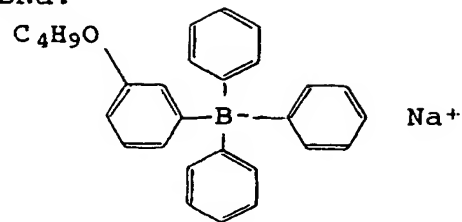
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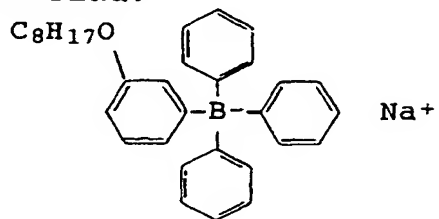
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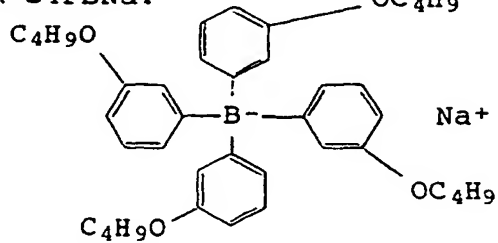
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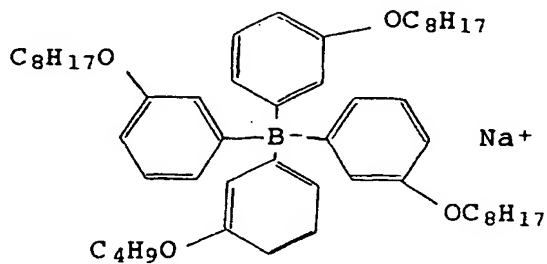
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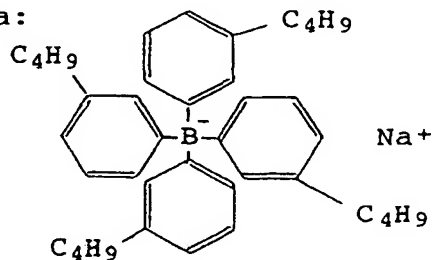
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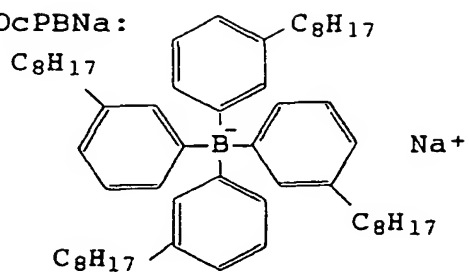
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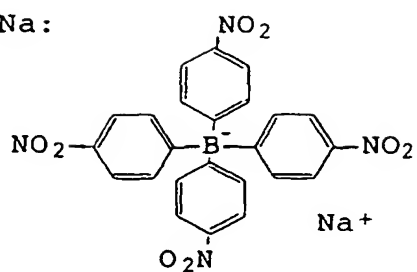
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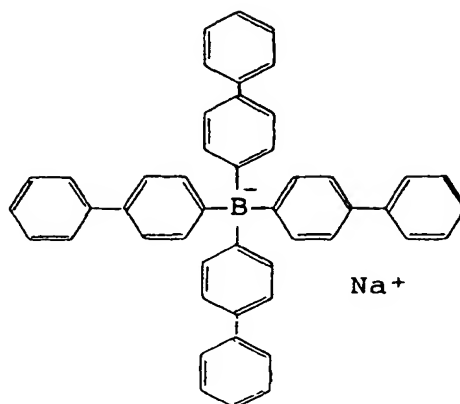
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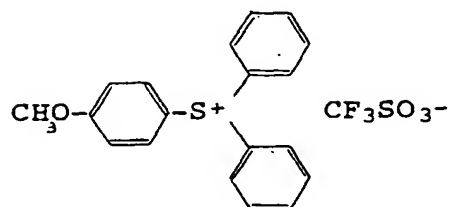
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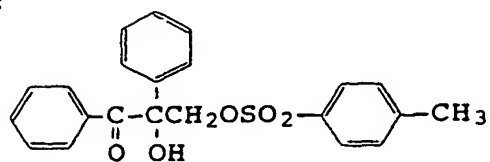
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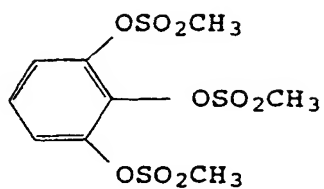
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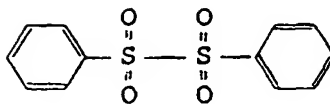
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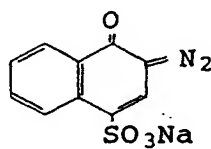
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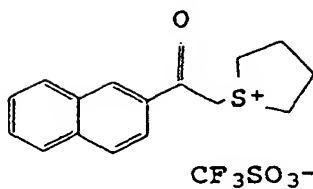
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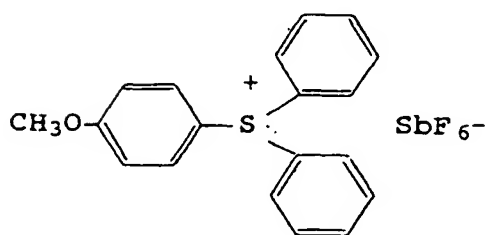
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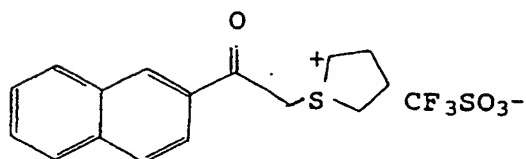
NAT:



MTPS:



NAT:



[0087] The materials appearing in the specification and Examples were evaluated for their properties according to the methods as described below.

(1) Gelation time.

[0088] One gram of a 3G solution (produced by Shin-Nakamura Kagaku Co.) containing a visible-ray polymerization initiator of the present invention was introduced into a 5-ml sampling tube, so that the film could be cured in a thickness of 7 mm. The solution was then irradiated with light using a visible-ray irradiator (Cold Light, manufactured by Hoya-Scott Co.) from an irradiation distance of 1.5 cm. The time after which the monomer lost fluidity was regarded to be a gelation time.

(2) Curability and stickiness on the surface.

[0089] After irradiated with visible rays for three minutes in the same manner as described above, the hardness of the cured product and stickiness on the surface were evaluated in five stages. That is, the samples having a sufficiently large hardness without any stickiness on the surface are represented by ⊙ the samples having a sufficiently large hardness and stickiness on the surface are represented by ○, the samples in a jelly-like form having unpolymerized monomer on the surface are represented by △, the samples which are partly in a jelly-like form are represented by X, and the samples which are not at all cured are represented by ×.

(3) Adhesion strength to the enamel and dentin.

[0090] A bovine foretooth pulled out within 24 hours after slaughtering was ground in parallel with the surface of the lips by using a #800 emery paper while pouring water until the enamel or the dentin was exposed. Then, the compressed air was blown to the thus ground surface for about 10 seconds to dry it. To the surface was stuck a double-sided tape having a hole of a diameter of 4 mm, and on which was secured a perforated paraffin wax having a thickness of 1.5 mm and a diameter of 6 mm in concentric with the above-mentioned hole thereby to form a mimic cavity. The visible-ray polymerizable composition of the present invention was applied into the mimic cavity, left to stand for one minute, and was cured upon being irradiated with light using a visible-ray irradiator (White Light, manufactured by Takara-Belmont Co.) for 30 seconds. Then, a dental composite resin (Palfique ESTELITE, produced by Tokuyama Co.) was applied thereon and was irradiated with light using the visible-ray irradiator for 30 seconds to prepare a test piece.

[0091] The adhered test piece was immersed in water maintained at 37°C for 24 hours and was then measured for its adhesion strength to the tooth by using a tension tester (Autograph, manufactured by Shimazu Seisakusho Co.) at a crosshead speed of 10 mm/min.

(Example 1)

[0092] To 100 parts by weight of 3G were added 0.05 parts by weight of CDAC, 1 part by weight of TCT and 1 part by weight of FPBNa, and were dissolved in a dark place to obtain a visible-ray polymerizable composition solution. Then, 1 g of this solution was introduced into a 5-ml sampling tube and was irradiated with light for three minutes. The gelation time in this case was 6 seconds, and the hardness of the cured product and stickiness on the surface were evaluated to be ⊙.

(Examples 2 to 62)

[0093] The 3G solution containing coumarin dyes, photo acid generators and aryl borate compounds shown in Table 1 was used as the visible-ray polymerizable composition and was treated in the same manner as in Example 1. The gelation time, curability and stickiness on the surface were as shown in Table 1.

[0094] In all of the Examples, the gelation time was short, and the curability and stickiness on the surface were favorable.

(Comparative Examples 1 to 30)

[0095] The procedure was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 but blending the components as shown in Table 1. The gelation time, curability and stickiness on the surface were as shown in Table 1.

[0096] Comparative Examples 1 to 3 did not contain one of the essential components of the present invention, and could not be polymerized with visible rays. Comparative Examples 4 to 25 employed a dye that does not sensitize or that little sensitizes the photo acid generator. Some compositions did not gelate or were gelated requiring very extended

EP 0 738 928 B1

periods of time. Even when the dye was used in large amounts, the gelation time was very longer than that of the Examples of the invention. Comparative Examples 26 to 28 employed a photo acid generator that was spectrally sensitized with the photo-sensitizing dye and was decomposed but without generating acid. None of the compositions were gelated. Comparative Examples 29 and 30 employed concentrated hydrochloric acid or normal phosphoric acid as an acid. In these cases, the gelation times were very longer than those of the Examples.

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Table 1

Example No.	Dye		Photo acid generator		Aryl borate		Gelation time (sec.)	Curability and surface stickiness
	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.		
2	CDAC	0.05	TCT	0.2	FPBNa	0.2	7	○
3	CDAC	0.05	TCT	0.5	FPBNa	0.5	6	◎
4	CDAC	0.05	TCT	2	FPBNa	2	5	◎
5	CDAC	0.005	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	7	○
6	CDAC	0.5	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	5	◎
7	CDAC	0.05	TCT	0.2	FPBNa	1	5	◎
8	CDAC	0.05	TCT	0.2	FPBNa	2	5	◎
9	CDAC	0.05	TCT	2	FPBNa	0.2	8	○
10	CDAC	0.05	PDCT	1	FPBNa	1	6	◎
11	CDAC	0.05	CIPDCT	1	FPBNa	1	6	◎
12	CDAC	0.05	MPDCT	1	FPBNa	1	5	◎
13	CDAC	0.05	STDCT	1	FPBNa	1	6	◎
14	CDAC	0.05	DPIP	1	FPBNa	1	5	◎
15	CDAC	0.05	DPISb	1	FPBNa	1	5	◎
16	CDAC	0.05	DPiB	1	FPBNa	1	7	◎
17	CDAC	0.05	DPIT	1	FPBNa	1	8	◎
18	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	8	◎
19	CDAC	0.05	MDPIT	1	FPBNa	1	7	◎
20	CDAC	0.05	BDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	6	◎
21	CDAC	0.05	BDPIP	1	FPBNa	1	5	◎

Table 1(continued)

Example No.	Dye		Photo acid generator		Aryl borate		Gelation time (sec.)	Curability and surface stickiness
	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.		
22	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	CIPBK	1	5	⊙
23	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	PFPBNa	1	6	⊙
24	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	DFPBNa	1	7	⊙
25	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	DMPBNa	1	7	⊙
30	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	PBNa	0.5	6	⊙
31	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	PBNa	1	5	⊙
32	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	PBNa	2	5	⊙
33	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	m-C4PBNa	1	5	⊙
34	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	m-C8PBNa	1	5	⊙
35	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	4m-C4PBNa	1	5	⊙
36	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	4m-C8PBNa	1	5	⊙
38	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	m-BUPBNa	1	6	⊙
39	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	m-OCPBNa	1	5	⊙
40	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	BPBNa	1	6	○
41	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	NPBNa	1	6	○

Table 1(continued)

Example No.	Dye		Photo acid generator		Aryl borate		Gelation time (sec.)	Curability and surface stickiness
	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.		
42	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	6	⊙
43	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	CIPBK	1	6	⊙
44	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	DfPBNa	1	7	⊙
45	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	DMPBNa	1	8	○
50	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	PBNa	1	5	⊙
51	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	m-C4PBNa	1	5	⊙
52	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	m-C8PBNa	1	5	⊙
53	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	4m-C4PBNa	1	5	⊙
54	CDAC	0.05	MDPISb	1	4m-C8PBNa	1	5	⊙
55	CM334	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	6	⊙
56	CM6	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	7	○
57	CM7	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	6	○
58	TBTC	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	8	○
59	CM334	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	6	⊙
60	CM6	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	6	○
61	CM7	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	7	○
62	TBTC	0.05	MDPISb	1	FPBNa	1	8	○

Table 1(continued)

Comparative Example No.	Dye		Photo acid generator		Aryl borate		Gelation time (sec.)	Curability and surface stickiness
	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.	kind	parts by wt.		
1	--	--	MDPisb	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
2	CDAC	0.05	--	-	FPBNa	1	-	xx
3	CDAC	0.05	TCT	1	--	-	-	xx
4	DPYP	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
5	DPYP	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	20	x
6	DIHIB	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	-	Δ
7	DIHIB	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	23	x
8	DPENT	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	80	Δ
9	DPENT	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	18	Δ
10	ETTT	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	60	xx
11	ETTT	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	35	Δ
12	CY-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	90	Δ
13	CY-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	25	Δ
14	XA-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	120	Δ
15	XA-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	19	Δ
16	AN-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	90	Δ
17	AN-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	18	Δ
18	SQ-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
19	SQ-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	20	Δ
20	TA-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	110	Δ
21	TA-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	25	Δ
22	AC-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
23	AC-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	21	Δ
24	PY-1	0.05	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	160	Δ
25	PY-1	2	TCT	1	FPBNa	1	23	Δ
26	CDAC	0.05	TPS-1	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
27	CDAC	0.05	SE-2	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
28	CDAC	0.05	NAT	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
29	CDAC	0.05	conc.HCl	1	FPBNa	1	-	xx
30	CDAC	0.05	n-phosphoric acid	1	FPBNa	1	120	Δ
							150	Δ

(Example 63)

[0097] As the acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer, MTS (50 parts by weight) was mixed with 3G (20 parts by weight) and HEMA (30 parts by weight) to obtain a homogeneous solution thereof. Then, 0.05 parts by weight of CDAC, 1 part by weight of TCT and 1 part by weight of FPBNa were dissolved per 100 parts by weight of the whole polymerizable monomer composition to obtain a visible-ray polymerizable composition. The composition was used as a tooth adhesive and was measured for its adhesion strength to the tooth. The adhesion strength was as large as 15.2 Mpa to the dentin and 14.8 Mpa to the enamel respectively.

(Examples 64 to 116)

[0098] The adhesion to the enamel and to the dentin was tested in the same manner as in Example 63 but changing the polymerizable monomer composition and the visible-ray polymerization initiator composition as shown in Table 2 and by adding, as required, water and/or fluoroaluminosilicate glass (powdery component in "TOKUSO IONOMER", trade name of Tokuyama Co., hereinafter abbreviated as FASG). The measured results were as shown in Table 2.

(Comparative Examples 31 to 36)

[0099] The procedure was carried out in the same manner as in Example 63 but using known visible-ray polymerization initiators shown in Table 2.

[0100] In all of these cases, the adhesion strengths were smaller than those of Examples.

Table 2

Example No.	Acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	(Meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	Water (Pts. by wt.)	FASG (Pts. by wt.)	Visible-ray initiator			Adhesion strength to dentin (Mpa)	Adhesion strength to enamel (Mpa)
					dye (pts. by wt.)	Photo acid gene-rator (wt.)	Aryl borate (pts. by wt.)		
64	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.5	11.0
65	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	PDCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	12.2	12.1
66	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	DPIP 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.6	10.3
68	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	10.8	11.5
68	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 0.2	FPBNa 0.2	9.8	9.8
69	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.5	FPBNa 1.5	11.5	10.3
70	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.2	11.1
71	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 2.0	FPBNa 2.0	10.8	10.5
72	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	CIPBK 1.0	11.6	10.8
74	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	12.3	12.5
75	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	m-C4PBNa 1.0	11.5	12.8
76	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	m-C8PBNa 1.0	13.1	13.1

Table 2(Continued)

Example No.	Acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	(Meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	Water FASG (pts. by wt.)	Visible-ray initiator dye (pts. by wt.)	Photo acid gene- by wt.)	Aryl borate (pts. by wt.)	Adhesion strength to dentin (Mpa)	Adhesion strength to enamel (Mpa)
77	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	4m-C4PBNA 1.0	11.0	10.5
78	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	4m-C8PBNA 1.0	12.0	11.8
79	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	DPYP 2.00	TCT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	10.8	12.0
80	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	DIHIB 2.00	TCT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	11.2	10.3
81	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	DPENT 2.00	TCT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	12.3	11.5
82	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	ETTT 2.00	TCT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	9.8	9.9
83	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	CY-1 2.00	TCT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	10.5	10.8
84	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	XA-1 2.00	SE-2 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	11.0	10.5
85	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	AN-1 2.00	TPS-1 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	10.9	11.6
86	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	SQ-1 2.00	DPS-1 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	11.1	12.1
87	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	TA-1 2.00	DAS-1 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	10.5	11.5
88	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	AC-1 2.00	SE-1 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	11.3	11.1
89	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	PY-1 2.00	NAT 1.0	FPBNA 1.0	11.4	11.3

Table 2(Continued)

Example No.	Acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	(Meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	Water (Pts. by wt.)	FASG (Pts. by wt.)	Visible-ray initiator			Adhesion strength to dentin (Mpa)	Adhesion strength to enamel (Mpa)
					dye (pts. by wt.)	Photo acid gene-ator (pts. by wt.)	Aryl borate (pts. by wt.)		
90	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM6 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	12.2	10.5
91	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	12.4	11.7
92	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM334 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.5	10.0
93	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	TBFC 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	10.9	12.0
94	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.2	12.3
95	MTS 30 POH 20	Bis-GMA 20 HEMA 30	-	-	CDAC 0.05	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	11.0	10.2
96	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	8.8	10.8
97	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.05	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	9.6	11.5
98	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CDAC 0.01	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 2.0	8.3	12.1
99	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM6 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	9.2	10.8
100	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	8.9	9.8
101	MTS 30 POH 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	10.0	10.1
102	MTS 30 POH 20	Bis-GMA 30 3G 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	9.1	9.5

Table 2(Continued)

Example No.	Acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	(Meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	Water (pts. by wt.)	FASG (pts. by wt.)	Visible-ray initiator			Adhesion strength to dentin (Mpa)	Adhesion strength to enamel (Mpa)
					dye (pts. by wt.)	Photo acid gene-rator (wt.)	Aryl borate (pts. by wt.)		
103	MTS 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	10.8	11.0
104	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	-	-	CM7 0.05	MDPISb 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	9.8	12.0
105	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	10	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	14.1	17.5
106	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	15	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	13.5	18.9
107	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	10	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	12.8	18.6
108	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	15	-	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	13.3	17.8
109	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	5	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	14.3	15.1
110	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	-	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	13.9	14.9
111	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	-	5	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	14.3	16.8
112	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	-	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	FPBNa 1.0	15.6	16.2
113	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	10	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	16.4	20.0
114	MTS 30 POH 20	HEMA 30 3G 20	15	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	15.8	19.9
115	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	10	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	16.4	21.3
116	POH 30 MAC-10 20	Bis-GMA 30 HEMA 20	15	10	CDAC 0.01	TCT 1.0	PBNa 1.0	16.8	20.5

Table 2(Continued)

Example No.	Acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	(Meth)acrylate monomer (pts. by wt.)	Water (Pts. by wt.)	FASG (Pts. by wt.)	Visible-ray initiator			Adhesion strength to dentin (Mpa)	Adhesion strength to enamel (Mpa)
					dye (pts. by wt.)	Photo acid generator (pts. by wt.)	Aryl borate (pts. by wt.)		
Co.Ex.31	MTS 30	HEMA 30	-	-	-	CQ 1.0	-	6.8	6.5
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	DMBE 1.0	-	-	-
Co.Ex.32	MTS 30	HEMA 30	-	-	-	TPO 1.0	-	5.5	5.8
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co.Ex.33	MTS 30	HEMA 30	-	-	-	BDTPO 1.0	-	7.5	6.9
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co.Ex.34	MTS 30	HEMA 30	15	10	-	CQ 1.0	-	8.7	10.2
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	DMBE 1.0	-	-	-
Co.Ex.35	MTS 30	HEMA 30	15	10	-	TPO 1.0	-	7.9	10.2
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co.Ex.36	MTS 30	HEMA 30	15	10	-	BDTPO 1.0	-	9.1	8.5
	POH 20	3G 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Co.Ex.: Comparative Example

[0101] Throughout this specification it shall be understood that:

[0102] Alkyl groups may be straight or branched and generally contain from 1 to 6, preferably from 1 to 4, carbon atoms and may be for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl or t-butyl groups.

[0103] Alkoxy groups may be straight or branched and generally contain from 1 to 6, preferably from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and may be for example, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, s-butoxy or t-butoxy groups.

[0104] Alkenyl and alkynyl may be straight or branched and generally from 2 to 6, preferably 2 to 4 carbon atoms.

[0105] Alkylene and oxyalkylene groups may be straight or branched and generally contain from 1 to 6, preferably 2 to 4 carbon atoms. Alkylene groups are more preferably $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$.

[0106] Cycloalkyl groups may be saturated or unsaturated and generally contain 5, 6 or 7 atoms in the ring. They may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more hydrocarbyl, for example alkyl, substituents.

[0107] Heterocyclic groups may be saturated or unsaturated and generally contain 5, 6 or 7 atoms in the ring of which one or two are typically heteroatoms such as nitrogen and/or oxygen. Such groups may be unsubstituted or substituted, for example by one or more substituents such as halogen, nitro, or cyano or hydrocarbyl substituents such as alkyl.

[0108] Aryl groups are typically phenyl or naphthyl groups which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more substituents such as halogen, nitro or cyano or hydrocarbyl substituents such as alkyl.

[0109] Aralkyl groups may for example be benzyl or phenethyl groups.

[0110] Amino groups may for example be unsubstituted primary amino groups, or secondary alkylamino or tertiary dialkyl amino groups wherein the alkyl substituents are the same or different.

[0111] Hydrocarbon groups include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylene, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl groups.

Claims

1. A visible-ray polymerization initiator comprising:

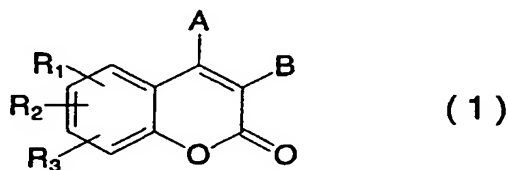
(A) a coumarin dye;

(B) at least one photo acid generator selected from a haloalkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative and a diphenyliodonium salt; and

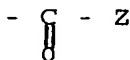
(C) a tetraphenyl borate compound.

2. A polymerization initiator according to claim 1, which comprises (A) 0.00005 to 30% by weight of the coumarin dye, (B) 0.05 to 80% by weight of the photo acid generator, and (C) 0.05 to 90% by weight of the tetraphenyl borate based on the total weight of the components (A), (B) and (C).

3. A polymerization initiator according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the coumarin dye (A) is of formula (1),

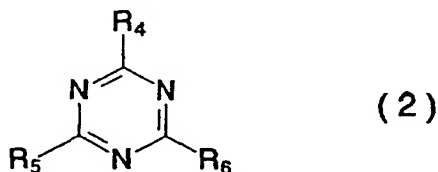


wherein R1, R2 and R3 are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylamino group, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkenylamino group, wherein at least two of the three groups R1, R2 and R3 may be bonded together to form a fused ring, A is a hydrogen atom, a cyano group, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, and B is a hydrogen atom, a heterocyclic group having 5 to 9 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or a group of formula,



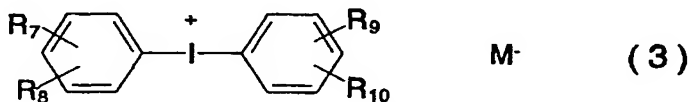
wherein Z is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted 3'-coumarino group.

4. A polymerization initiator according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the photo acid generator (B) is a halo-alkyl substituted -s-triazine derivative of formula (2),



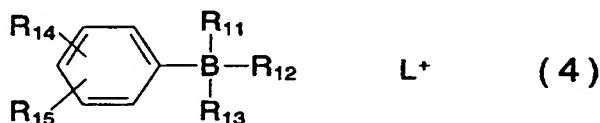
wherein R4, R5 and R6 are the same or different and at least one of R4, R5 and R6 is a halo-alkyl group and the others of R4, R5 and R6, where appropriate are each selected from a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group.

5. A polymerization initiator according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the photo acid generator (B) is a diphenyliodonium salt of formula (3),



wherein R7, R8, R9 and R10 are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group, an alkenyl group or an alkoxy group, and M⁻ is a hydrohalogenic acid ion or a Lewis acid ion.

6. A polymerization initiator according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the tetraphenyl borate compound (C) is of formula (4),



wherein R11, R12 and R13 are the same or different and each is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, R14 and R15 are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, or a nitro group, and L⁺ is a metal ion or an organic base ion.

7. A visible-ray polymerizable composition comprising:

- (1) polymerizable monomer composition comprising a (meth) acrylate monomer; and
- (2) a visible-ray polymerization initiator according to claim 1.

8. A composition according to claim 7, which comprises 0.01 to 10 parts by weight of the polymerization initiator per

100 parts by weight of the polymerizable monomer composition.

9. A composition according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the polymerizable monomer composition comprises at least 5 parts by weight of an acidic group-containing (meth)acrylate monomer per 100 parts by weight.
10. A composition according to claim 7, 8 or 9 which further comprises 2 to 30 parts by weight of water per 100 parts by weight of the polymerisable monomer composition.
11. A composition according to any one of claims 7 to 10 which further comprises 3 to 30 parts by weight of a cation-deliverable filler per 100 parts by weight of the polymerisable monomer composition.
12. A structure obtainable by adhering a composite resin to a tooth through an adhesive layer, wherein the adhesive layer is formed by visible-ray polymerization of an adhesive composition according to claim 7.
13. Use of a composition according to claim 7 as a dental adhesive.

Patentansprüche

1. Polymerisationsinitiator für sichtbares Licht, umfassend:

(A) einen Cumarinfarbstoff,

(B) wenigstens einen Photosäuregenerator, ausgewählt aus einem haloalkylsubstituierten s-Triazinderivat und einem Diphenyliodoniumsalz und

(C) eine Tetraphenylboratverbindung

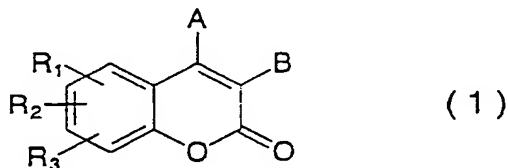
2. Polymerisationsinitiator gemäß Anspruch 1, der

(A) 0,00005 bis 30 Gewichtsprozent des Cumarinfarbstoffs umfaßt,

(B) 0,05 bis 80 Gewichtsprozent des Photosäuregenerators und

(C) 0,05 bis 90 Gewichtsprozent des Tetraphenylborats, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Komponenten (A), (B) und (C).

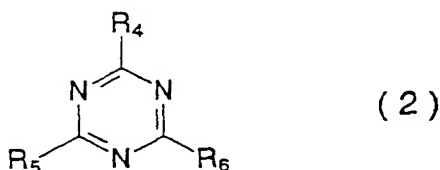
3. Polymerisationsinitiator gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin der Cumarinfarbstoff (A) von der Formel (1) ist,



worin R1, R2 und R3 dieselben oder verschiedene sind und jeder ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe, eine Alkoxygruppe, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Aminogruppe, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkylaminogruppe oder eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkenylaminogruppe ist, worin wenigstens zwei der drei Gruppen R1, R2 und R3 zur Bildung eines kondensierten Rings aneinander gebunden sind, A ein Wasserstoffatom ist, eine Cyanogruppe oder eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkylgruppe und B ein Wasserstoffatom, eine heterocyclische Gruppe mit 5 bis 9 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe oder eine Gruppe der Formel,

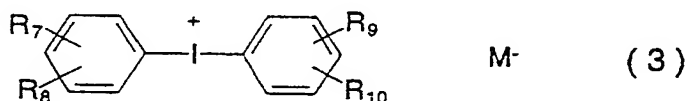
worin Z eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkylgruppe ist, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkenylgruppe oder eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte 3'-Cumarinogruppe.

4. Polymerisationsinitiator gemäß Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin der Photosäuregenerator (B) ein halogenalkylsubstituiertes s-Triazinderivat der Formel (2) ist,



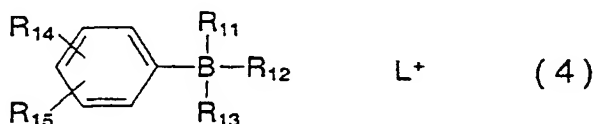
worin R4, R5 und R6 dieselben oder verschiedene sind, und wenigstens einer von R4, R5 und R6 eine Halogenalkylgruppe ist und die anderen von R4, R5 und R6 wie geeignet jeweils ausgewählt sind aus einer substituierten oder unsubstituierten Alkylgruppe, einer substituierten oder unsubstituierten Arylgruppe, einer substituierten oder unsubstituierten Alkenylgruppe oder einer substituierten oder unsubstituierten Alkoxygruppe.

5. Polymerisationsinitiator gemäß Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, wobei der Photosäuregenerator (B) ein Diphenyliodoniumsalz der Formel (3) ist,



worin R7, R8, R9 und R10 dieselben oder verschiedene sind und jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe, eine Arylgruppe, eine Aralkylgruppe, eine Alkenylgruppe oder eine Alkoxygruppe ist und M⁻ ein Hydrohalogensäureion oder ein Lewissäureion ist.

6. Polymerisationsinitiator gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Tetraphenylboratverbindung von der Formel (4) ist,



worin R11, R12 und R13 dieselben oder verschiedene sind und jeweils eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Phenylgruppe ist, R14 und R15 dieselben oder verschiedene sind und jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkylgruppe, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Alkoxygruppe, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Phenylgruppe oder eine Nitrogruppe ist und L⁺ ein Metallion oder ein Ion einer organischen Base.

7. Eine mit sichtbarem Licht polymerisierbare Zusammensetzung, umfassend:

(1) eine polymerisierbare Monomierzusammensetzung, umfassend ein (Meth)acrylatmonomer, und

(2) einen Polymerisationsinitiator für sichtbares Licht gemäß Anspruch 1.

8. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 7, die 0,01 bis 10 (Gew.-Teile) des Polymerisationsinitiators pro 100 (Gew.-Teile) der polymerisierbaren Monomierzusammensetzung umfaßt.

9. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei die polymerisierbare Monomierzusammensetzung wenigstens 5 (Gew.-Teile) eines säuregruppenhaltigen (Meth)acrylatmonomers pro 100 (Gew.-Teile) umfaßt.
10. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 7, 8 oder 9, die ferner 2 bis 30 (Gewichtsteile) Wasser pro 100 (Gewichtsteile) der polymerisierbaren Monomierzusammensetzung umfaßt.
11. Zusammensetzung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 10, ferner umfassend 3 - 30 (Gewichtsteile) eines Kationen freisetzenden Füllstoffs pro 100 (Gewichtsteile) der polymerisierbaren Monomierzusammensetzung.
12. Struktur, erhältlich durch Anhaften eines Kompositharzes an einen Zahn über eine Adhäsionsschicht, wobei die Adhäsionsschicht durch Polymerisation einer Haftzusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 7 im sichtbaren Licht gebildet wird.
13. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 7 als Dentalhaftmittel.

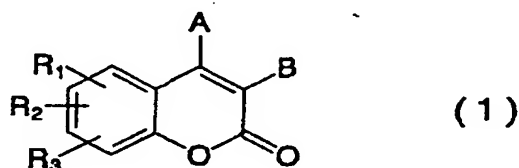
Revendications

1. Initiateur de polymérisation aux rayons visibles comprenant :

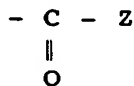
- (A) un colorant coumarine ;
- (B) au moins un générateur d'acide photonique choisi parmi un dérivé s-triazine à substituant halogénoalkyle et un sel de diphényliodonium ;
- (C) un composé borate de tétraphényle.

2. Initiateur de polymérisation selon la revendication 1, comprenant (A) 0,00005 à 30 % en poids du colorant coumarine, (B) 0,05 à 80 % en poids du générateur d'acide photonique et (C) 0,05 à 90 % en poids du borate de tétraphényle, par rapport au poids total des composants (A), (B) et (C).

3. Initiateur de polymérisation selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le colorant coumarine (A) est de formule (1),

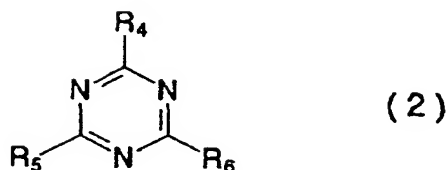


dans laquelle R1, R2 et R3 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle, un groupe alkoxy, un groupe amino substitué ou non substitué, un groupe alkylamino substitué ou non substitué ou un groupe alcénylamino substitué ou non substitué, dans laquelle au moins deux des trois groupes R1, R2 et R3 peuvent être reliés entre eux pour former un noyau condensé, A est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe cyano ou un groupe alkyle substitué ou non substitué, et B est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe hétérocyclique ayant 5 à 9 atomes de carbone, un groupe aryle substitué ou non substitué ou un groupe de formule



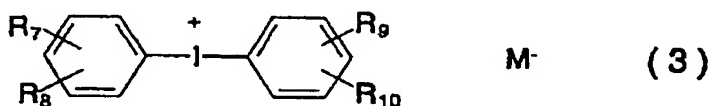
dans laquelle z est un groupe alkyle substitué ou non substitué, un groupe aryle substitué ou non substitué, un groupe alcényle substitué ou non substitué ou un groupe 3'-coumarino substitué ou non substitué.

4. Initiateur de polymérisation selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel le générateur d'acide photonique (B) est un dérivé s-triazine à substituant halogénoalkyle de formule (2),



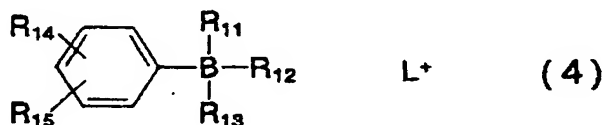
10 dans laquelle R4, R5 et R6 sont identiques ou différents et au moins l'un de R4, R5 et R6 est un groupe halogénoalkyle et les autres de R4, R5 et R6, s'ils existent, sont choisis chacun parmi un groupe alkyle substitué ou non substitué, un groupe aryle substitué ou non substitué, un groupe alcényle substitué ou non substitué ou un groupe alkoxy substitué ou non substitué.

- 15 5. Initiateur de polymérisation selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel le générateur d'acide photonique (B) est un sel de diphényliodonium de formule (3),



25 dans laquelle R7, R8, R9 et R10 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle, un groupe aryle, un groupe aralkyle, un groupe alcényle ou un groupe alkoxy, et M⁻ est un ion acide halogénohydrique ou un ion acide de Lewis.

- 30 6. Initiateur de polymérisation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le composé borate de tétraphényle (C) est de formule (4),



40 dans laquelle R11, R12 et R13 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun un groupe phényle substitué ou non substitué, R14 et R15 sont identiques ou différents et sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle substitué ou non substitué, un groupe alkoxy substitué ou non substitué, un groupe phényle substitué ou non substitué ou un groupe nitro, et L⁺ est un ion métal ou un ion base organique.

- 45 7. Composition polymérisable aux rayons visibles comprenant :

- (1) une composition de monomère polymérisable comprenant un monomère (méth)acrylate ; et
(2) un initiateur de polymérisation aux rayons visibles selon la revendication 1.

- 50 8. Composition selon la revendication 7, comprenant 0,01 à 10 parties en poids de l'initiateur de polymérisation pour 100 parties en poids de la composition de monomère polymérisable.

9. Composition selon la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle la composition de monomère polymérisable comprend au moins 5 parties en poids d'un monomère (méth)acrylate contenant un groupe acide pour 100 parties en poids.

- 55 10. Composition selon la revendication 7, 8 ou 9, comprenant, en outre, 2 à 30 parties en poids d'eau pour 100 parties en poids de la composition de monomère polymérisable.

11. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 10, comprenant, en outre, 3 à 30 parties en poids

EP 0 738 928 B1

d'une charge pouvant donner des cations pour 100 parties en poids de la composition de monomère polymérisable.

12. Structure pouvant être obtenue en collant une résine composite sur une dent au moyen d'une couche d'adhésif, dans laquelle la couche d'adhésif est formée par polymérisation aux rayons visibles d'une composition d'adhésif selon la revendication 7.

13. Utilisation d'une composition selon la revendication 7 en tant qu'adhésif dentaire.

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